

Wilson and Mammon Worshipers Trying to Put Over 2 Billion Dollar War Program!

PRESIDENT WILSON has gripped the hand of Mammon, formed an alliance with Wall Street, announced the intended expenditure of two billions for war, and expects to get re-elected in November, 1916, by the voters, the workers, of the nation. Is he deceiving himself? Read this paragraph:

"I HOPE THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT BE DECEIVED BY THE ATMOS-

SPHERE OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB. THAT IS THE ONE PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE THE MAMMON-WORSHIPPING PORTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETS TO EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS—THERE IS NO GROUP FURTHER REMOVED FROM THE SENTIMENT OF THE MASSES, WHETHER YOU MEASURE THAT SENTIMENT BY ECONOMICAL, SOCIAL OR RELI-

GIOUS STANDARDS." That is what William Jennings Bryan, who made Wilson President, has to say about the President's recent appearance in New York City, when he shook hands with "Tammany Hall" Murphy and the rest of the Democratic reactionaries, or, as Bryan calls them, the "Mammon worshipers." And he seemed to enjoy it.

One does not have to go much farther to

discover the link that connects the White House at Washington with the armament ring and the munition makers. In addressing the Manhattan Club, the President announced the administration's program for "preparedness." This program is nothing more nor less than a plunge into the militarism that resulted in the tragedy now reden-

ding Europe with blood.

On the day following Wilson's appearance in New York City, Secretary of War Garri-

son announced the administration's military program. This calls for the expenditure of one billion for the army and one billion more for the navy during the next five years. Can the war munitions' trust put this program over on the American people? We don't think so! Make this certain by the distribution of a bundle of the MEYER LONDON EDITION of The American Socialist. Use the blank in the bottom right-hand corner of this page.

No. 158 If No. 158 appears on your address label, your subscription expires next week. Do not fail to renew.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

THE BEST TIME TO SEND IN YOUR BUNDLE ORDER FOR THAT MEYER LONDON EDITION, DEC. 4, IS NOW!

VOL. II. No. 18.

304

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915

50c per year; \$1 per year outside United States; 25c for 40 weeks in Clubs of 4 or more except in Chicago

A NEW PLAN FOR 1916

The People Must be Stirred; The Country Must be Covered with Socialist Literature.

By Walter Lanfersiek

OUR CAMPAIGN NEXT YEAR must wake up the people. It will not be an easy task, but it must be done.

It must be evident that the spirit of reaction is abroad. Suffrage for women has lost this year wherever it has been voted on. The Progressive party is dead, and its former members have gone back to their old love, in spite of the fact that the Republican party is more reactionary than ever. The spirit of militarism is in the air; war beckons to us, and next year we shall have the task of facing all these conditions.

In order to draw attention and force the capitalist press to give us publicity, some new plan must be adopted. It must partake more or less of the spectacular.

New York Socialists Increase Vote and Win State Legislator

By WILLIAM MORRIS FEIGENBAUM

THE GREATEST FIGHT that the Socialists of New York ever waged has already passed into history, and the Comrades are jubilant at the striking results. With the apathy of an "off" year to contend with; with political interests taken up with the fight for woman suffrage; with the whole energy of organized labor taken up with the attempt to defeat the reactionary constitution, the Socialist Party went into the fight to pierce the last degree.

The great outstanding facts are these: the Socialist vote, adding the vote for county officers in five counties, increased from 33,000, the highest previous vote, in 1913, to 44,512, the incomplete figures as reported the day after election; Abraham I. Shiplacooff, a veteran Socialist, was elected to the Assembly in the Twenty-third District, Kings county; the grossest frauds were resorted to to defeat the Socialist candidates on the East Side; and in general, the Socialist sentiment grew far more than the recorded increase of twelve thousand votes.

The Socialist Party cannot carry any of the counties of New York City just yet. That would be asking too much. The counties have populations ranging from 2,500,000 for New York county (Manhattan) to 150,000 for Richmond. The county tickets, therefore, are composed of comrades who are long standing and devoted Party workers, but whose candidacies are urged principally to roll up a vote for Socialism.

Socialist Tide Rising.

The county candidates this year were nominated in the five subdivisions of the city, and the fight waged for the principles for which they stand. The result shows that Socialism—not popular candidates—got a far greater vote than has ever been known in the city. The increases are evenly distributed over all sections of the city. The 8,269 polled in The Bronx is a remarkable achievement. In scores of districts the Socialist tide is rising. In at least 10 districts the Socialist vote threatens to swamp the second highest, and fight the leaders for the offices within a year or so. In three or four districts we were entitled to the victory, but were defeated by fraud; and in the Twenty-third, Kings county (Brooklyn), we swept the field, winning a brilliant victory for Socialism.

In the East Side the sentiment is overwhelmingly Socialist. But the votes are not. That is the section where Tammany holds in its vice-like grip the political destinies of hundreds of thousands of people. It is a working-class district, largely a ghetto. But Tammany manages to carry every election except that memorable one last year. They do not use arguments—there are none. They have a certain number of votes in the bank. The gangster's vote, the gunman, the pimp, the politician: these are solid for Tammany. Each one represents himself, and no one else. But the Socialist voters represent their families, and large numbers of unnaturalized Socialists. It is safe to say that each Socialist vote represents 20 to 25 men and women.

That is a condition that cannot be remedied except by the conversion of the few hundred non-Socialist voters who have nothing at stake in the election, but who think that they are convinced Democrats and Republicans. These are in the small minority. Otherwise there are two things that can save the district to its people. One

is to get the Socialists naturalized as quickly as possible; and the second is to fight to the limit for an election that will be honest. That means to make us powerful by building up a great Socialist strength.

This year there was blood shed during the campaign. Socialists were assaulted and knives drawn in sections where the people are Socialists in overwhelming numbers, but where a few gangsters, aided by the connivance of the police, can terrify the crowds.

Meetings Broken Up.

The night before election I was a speaker at a meeting numbering in countless thousands. That is, I tried to speak. A gang of 10 young fellows, recognized as a well-known gang of pickpockets, tried to break up the meeting. The thousands of workers who thronged the street tried to hear me speak. They tried to shout down the disturbers. But the gangsters simply stood there, and with lusty lungs and ugly looks made it impossible to carry on the meeting. The police, when appealed to, simply threatened to arrest the speaker. A Democratic meeting over the way yelled insults and curses. Knives were drawn. But the anger of the crowd finally became so great that they managed to expel the disturbers by sheer weight of numbers.

That happened every night. It was a positive danger to erect a Socialist banner. It was taking one's life in one's hands to try to propagate Socialism. And the votes were counted in polling places with locked doors. During the counting of the vote I entered one of the polling places on Grand street, a Socialist stronghold. The door was locked, in violation of law. My reporter's card admitted me. The chairman of the canvassing board wanted to know what I wanted. I showed my credentials to enter any place in the city under the jurisdiction of the police. The Socialist watchers hailed me as "Comrade," and that settled me. I was thrown out. I appealed to the police for a decision.

NOMINATE YOUR CANDIDATES

Nomination blanks for President, Vice-President, National Executive Committee and Executive Secretary have been sent to all State Secretaries, to be forwarded by them to the Local secretaries.

If your Local has not received blanks by the time this paper reaches you, send to the National Office, 803 West Madison street, Chicago, direct, and a blank nomination form will be sent you.

ings, and one man alone could not get the best results.

Fifty automobiles, carrying appropriate signs on them, passing thru the country roads on their way between stops, will cause a lot of discussion. Leaflets could be distributed free at cross-roads. They would have to pass thru the farming districts, and much literature could be placed in the country without stopping.

Automobiles can make stops when and where they want to; they are not bound by schedules like a train. Speakers would not have to get up at dawn after a strenuous night, in order to catch a train. There would be no carrying of heavy packages of literature back and forth and paying tips to have them carried. The automobile can start whenever the proper time comes, and as a machine can make 100 miles a day easily enough in four or five hours, making dates would not be a difficult matter. A hundred-mile trip will not take more than \$1 worth of gasoline.

An automobile will always draw a crowd easier than a man on a chair or a soap-box. It raises the speaker higher and makes a better speaking platform. And as long as we must reach the people in the street, no better way can be found than from the automobile. The automobile has every advantage over the railroad or the soap-box method.

But how about the cost?

The cost will not be prohibitive. Fifty cars would certainly not cost as much as a Red Special, be-

cause on the whole they would almost pay their way, while the Red Special cannot.

Fifty cars will cost \$25,000. This cost will pay for wear and tear, fire insurance, theft insurance, etc., on all the cars. It may be that after August 1 of next year a further reduction under present prices will be made, but we cannot count on that.

We would not have to invest \$25,000. By paying \$10,000 we can get a banker to advance the balance of the money, giving mortgage on the machines for the \$15,000. We will want to sell the machines anyway after the campaign. After the campaign is over, the cars could be sold for not less than \$350 each, or \$17,500, which would mean that we had lost \$7,500 on the machines, or had used up that much of the value of the machines.

Now let us estimate the total cost of 50 cars for a three months' campaign. It would be something like this:

Net loss on 50 cars..... \$ 7,500
Gasoline, oil, etc., at \$1.10 per day..... 5,000
100 men, 90 days' wages at \$4..... 36,000
100 men, 90 days' hotel at \$3..... 27,000

Total cost..... \$75,000

To offset this, we would have literature sales and collections from each of the 50 machines. Two men ought to be able to take up collections and sell literature to the amount of at least \$20 per day, in a presidential year. This would not be unreasonable to expect two men to do on an aver-

age. Twenty dollars per day for 50 machines for 90 days would mean \$90,000 receipts, which would be more than the whole cost as above. But dis-

counting the figure liberally, we might say that at least \$75,000 ought to be taken in through sales and collections, which would be the cost of the plan.

Of course, this does not pay the original cost of the literature sold, but this could not be more than \$25,000. Therefore, if we have a campaign fund of \$25,000, we can put on the automobile campaign and finish the campaign without a debt.

* * * *

This plan is flexible. It can be increased or de-

creased as desired, and its effectiveness is not impaired, except that 100 such machines would make more noise over the country than half or one-fourth that number. If it would be found, after a month's trial, that there was practically no loss or little loss, there is no reason why 100 cars, or even more, should not be put in the field. The

plan can be started in June, with only five cars, and tried out as a test, to see what average costs will be. If it would show that the estimates of literature sales and collections given above are approximately correct, the plan can be extended during the last three months of the campaign in such a manner that the country will ring with the Socialist message, the country will be covered with literature, and we will have made a campaign that will draw the attention of the whole nation, both in the cities and outside.

"Patriotism," Plunder and "Preparedness"

By ALLEN L. BENSON

LET the American people make no mistake. "Preparedness" fairly reeks with the smell of private profits.

"Putrid patriotism" would fit

the facts much better than does the word "preparedness."

What could be more nearly putrid, for instance, than the manner in which the organization of the "Navy League of the United States" was brought about last June?

The Navy League was organized for the purpose of inducing the government to put an extra half billion of dollars into the army and navy at the next session of Congress.

It is possible that you may be interested in knowing who were some of the gentlemen who helped organize the league and what are their business connections. If so, here are the facts:

Morgan, Patriot No. 1.

J. Pierpont Morgan was present.

As to him, I will quote only a para-

graph from a Chicago Tribune article:

"How much money Morgan is making out of his job as American minister of munitions to the court of St. James, is the merest conjecture. Some say the amount is so stupendous as to be almost inconceivable."

Thomas W. Lamont, who was also present, may be referred to as "Patriot No. 2." Mr. Lamont is Mr. Morgan's partner and is financially interested in everything that concerns the Morgan firm.

Patriot No. 3 was William H. Porter. Mr. Porter is Mr. Morgan's partner.

Patriot No. 4 was Henry P. Davison. Mr. Davison is Mr. Morgan's partner.

Patriot No. 5 was Charles Steele. Mr. Steele is Mr. Morgan's partner.

Patriot No. 6 was Paul D. Cravath. Mr. Cravath is a member of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., which is and has been one of the greatest beneficiaries of the war in Europe.

The increase in the vote, taking

the percentage to the total vote cast, is about 40 per cent. The Socialists are jubilant. It is their greatest achievement. It means 45,000 votes, not for men, but for Socialism. It means that 45,000 men voted for ideals, and not for men. It means

that the great fight for victory in 1916 is well begun.

MORRILL RE-ELECTED.

Haverhill, Mass.—Charles H. Morrill, Socialist member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, was re-elected for the seventh consecutive term. He represents the Haverhill (Essex county) district.

Morrill, who is a union shop worker, has won the support of the workers of his district by his strong fight for labor in the State Legislature. Term after term he has fought the old party politicians and their leaders and has succeeded in accomplishing the defeat of many anti-labor measures.

ENTER COLUMBUS CITY COUNCIL

Columbus, Ohio.—Fred P. Zimpfer, Socialist, was elected to a four-year term of the City Council of Columbus on a preferential ballot. Zimpfer led the field of thirteen candidates, receiving 19,834 votes. He is president of the Musicians' Union and the Socialist candidate for Congress this fall.

Patriot No. 11 was Ogden L. Mills. Mr. Mills, also, is a director of the Lackawanna Steel Co.

Patriot No. 12 was Frederick R. Conder, Mr. Conder is a director of the National Nickel Co., which, according to the Wall Street Journal, has written surety bonds on contracts for the production of \$1,500,000,000 worth of war material.

Patriot No. 13 was Francis L. Hine. Mr. Hine is a director of the Bankers' Trust Co., which is the transfer agent of the Baldwin Locomotive Co.—a concern that has profited hugely from war orders.

Patriot No. 14 was Edmund C. Converse. Mr. Converse, too, is a director of the Bankers' Trust Co.

Patriot No. 15 was Daniel G. Read.

Mr. Read is a director of the Guaranty Trust Co., the activities of which were set forth in the statement about "Patriot No. 8."

Rockefeller—That's All.

Patriot No. 16 was Percy Rockefeller.

Patriot No. 17 was Frank A. Vandenberg. Mr. Vandenberg is president of the National City Bank. He is also a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., which is the transfer agent of the General Electric Co., a manufacturer of war munitions.

Patriot No. 18 was L. L. Clarke. Mr. Clarke is a director of the American Locomotive Co., which, according to the Wall Street Journal, has received orders for shrapnel amounting to \$650,000,000—every one of these gentlemen knows what the country should have.

That is what Allen L. Benson has to say about "Patriotism, Plunder and "Preparedness" in the November issue of Pearson's Magazine. Congress will meet in December. What are you going to do to meet the jingoes. The American Socialist offers you the one best way in the distribution of its greatest issue, "THE MEYER LONDON EDITION," dated December 4. Remember that with each order you send in you get 1,000 copies of one of the great anti-war leaflets mentioned below. Here is the order blank:

"Meyer London" Edition Blank

(No. 161, dated December 4, 1915.)

American Socialist, Chicago, Ill.:

I want to help OUR CONGRESSMAN, MEYER LONDON, in his fight to force Congress to vote against war and militarism. I am sending enclosed \$..... to pay for the following:

PLAN NO. 1.

..... copies of the "MEYER LONDON EDITION" to be sent to the address below at the rate of one-half a cent a copy.

PLAN NO. 2.

..... copies of the "

The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGDAHL,.....Editor
WALTER LANFERSIEK,.....Business Mgr.
RYAN WALKER,.....Cartoonist

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1914, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

BUNDLE RATES—Bundle Rates One Year to one Address: 4 copies, \$1; 3 copies, \$2; 10 copies, \$2; 25 copies, \$2.50. Bundle Rates of Any Issue: 1,000, \$5; 500, \$2.50; 200, \$1.00, 50 cents.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while bailed down for workers so busy fighting for Socialism they do not have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Villa begins attack on Carranza forces at Agua Prieta, Sonora, but is repulsed with big loss.

Declared that Austria-Germans are preparing for new offensive against Spain. Carranza, that German troops are landing at Veracruz on Black Sea. German troops capture Mexican port of Veracruz.

Herman Ridder, publisher of New York States Zeitung, dies. Edward L. Prefortes, head of the German-American Publishing Co., St. Louis, commits suicide.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Woman's suffrage turned down in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. Constitutional amendment defeated in New York. Municipal government still in control of Detroit. Prohibition in effect in Ohio. Democratic carry Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi. Republicans take Massachusetts and hold New York and Jersey.

Premier Asquith announces small British cabinet will decide England's fate in the future. British are cheerful on "meatless" day. Kaiser tells American ambassador he fears "yellow peril."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

After landing gigantic armada in Serbia. All of Teuton line between Lake Superior and Ilion forced by Russians to withdraw.

Villa abandons futile attacks on Agua Prieta, but Carranza's forces pursue with disastrous.

United States' aid is asked to crush negro rebels in West Africa. Sir Edward Grey, British U. S. minister to Belgium, has been granted leave of absence for two months and is returning to this country, half billion. Great Britain plans another loan of one and one-quarter billions.

Republican leaders claim victory in 1916 as result of showing made in Tuesday's election.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

President Wilson tells Manhattan Club of New York that since European nations are forced to the United States must prepare likewise.

Serbian army appears to be approaching a breakdown. Situation in Greece, following resignation of cabinet, threatens developments of a coming war.

American ambassador in Russia urges American to open banks in Russia. Declared that the Swedish government will soon convene peace congress at The Hague or Malmo.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Thomas A. Edison to receive Nobel prize in physics granted by Swedish government.

Russia's minister of Agriculture's car's opposition to Greek general election in war crisis. Peace finds champion in Italian cabinet.

France is arranging for loan from Japan. New British war council holds first session. English army, descending into Old Serbia, turned back by the Bulgarians.

Mayer Thompson of Chicago refuses to extend aid to garment strikers.

Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, resigns from schools for political meetings and social centers.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Bulgaria occupies Nish, Serbia war capital, opening road for Russian forces to Constantinople. Lord Kitchener leaves England for short visit to Balkans.

British government prevents from sailing to United States from Liverpool on Cunard Line steamship.

Swedish minister to United States fights for recognition of the German Hillstrom, now sentenced to be shot in Utah.

Democratic plan to rid United States "pork barrel" to make way for armament spending.

Twelve persons, eight girls, killed in candy factory fire in Brooklyn, N. Y. Fifty injured.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

United States government, in formal note to Great Britain and France, serves notice on allied powers that it will not recognize legality of blockade they are maintaining.

Giant "Tyro" will 42 in German gas plant.

Giant "Tyro" parade marches for open Sunday in Chicago.

Delegates ready for opening of American Federation of Labor convention at San Francisco.

THE CHURCHES AND PEACE.

When the war broke out in Europe all the reactionary forces in society pointed to this as another "failure of Socialism." This, of course, appealed to the ignorant. The more intelligent, however, gradually saw thru this falsehood. They asked, "If this war is an indictment against the youthful Socialist movement, how much more of an indictment is it against the power of Christianity, 2,000 years old, and against other religions that have existed almost as long as humanity itself?"

Socialism did not stop the war because it did not have the power to do so. But if the Socialist movement was weak, in this respect, the forces of religion, especially Christianity, showed they were still weaker.

Socialism, preaching the international brotherhood of all workers, is fundamentally opposed to war. This war has shown that religion, not the least Christianity, is not essentially anti-war.

This makes it possible to comprehend the fact that 1,000 ministers of all religions are able to hold a successful mass meeting in a big theater in the heart of Chicago at the noon hour, "to prepare for war."

While the ministers talked inside the theater, a huge cannon, borrowed for the purpose from the Illinois National Guard, glistened in the lobby. In this way the church allies itself with the powers that make war possible.

Two striking girl garment workers, Lillian Jeschke and May Cesal, left the picket line long enough to brave this mass meeting and distribute several hundred copies of last week's issue of *The American Socialist* with its demand, "SAVE NATION FROM MILITARISM AND WAR!" They managed to distribute all of the papers before the police or war-mad clergy realized what was taking place.

This is another incident showing that the Socialist movement is the only power striving for peace and against war and militarism in the United States to.

ALL THE WORKERS VOTE FOR SOCIALISM IN 1916

By J. L. ENGDAHL

SOCIALISTS HAVE CAUSE to be satisfied with this November's election results. While no great victory was scored for progress, the profit takers were equally unable to make any appreciable headway. The indications are that the political armies are deadlocked in the trenches, awaiting the great struggle of 1916.

Every Socialist in the nation regrets that woman's suffrage was unable to win one of three States, Massachusetts, New York or Pennsylvania. The great campaign for equal suffrage in the East, however, was a victory for the people, led by the united forces of the Socialist Party and the trade unions, refused to be shackled; the constitution was lost in a record landslide against it, and Root's boom for the presidency went into oblivion with it. This is the hardest blow Wall Street has received in many a day.

* * *

George R. Lunn is again Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., and Charles P. Shipasco is president of the City Council. This, with the election of Al. I.

Steinmetz is president of the New York Assembly from Brooklyn,arks progress for Socialism in the Empire State. Morrill is re-elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. At Hamilton, Ohio, the opposition combined and defeated the Socialist administration, altho the Socialists increased their vote. In other cities the Socialists showed considerable progress. Strenuous campaigns were waged in many places, and there the candidates of the workers lost by only a few votes.

"What kind of a campaign did you carry on?" New York Assembly to the American Federation of Labor Convention at San Francisco.

"Literature!" was his quick reply.

"We got out our own literature in Jewish and in English. We issued two special editions of *The Forward* (Jewish), and we had our own English campaign paper, *The Citizen*. In addition to this, we carried on a big speaking "campaign."

What has often been emphasized before is thus brought to the front again—that the Socialist message reaches the voters quickest and easiest in the distribution of literature.

Another phase of the election was the defeat of the Socialists' initiative to have the city of Cleveland, Ohio, buy the street railway system.

The City Railway Commission's plan for acquiring the property of the Detroit United Railway was also defeated. This only registers a temporary halt in the gradual progress toward complete municipal ownership.

RE-ELECT AT CLOQUET, MINN.

Cloquet, Minn.—Frank Yetka was re-elected Alderman from the Third Ward by an increased majority.

Adolph Lof failed of election in the Second ward by six votes. This is a mining and lumber town and Socialism is growing.

ELECT SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Penbrook, Pa.—Frank Brown was elected school director on the Socialist ticket.

ed: public improvements started during the Socialist regime, will render the expenses of city government less burdensome in the future. Mayor-elect Lunn will enter the Mayor's office next January, without a doubt the most popular Mayor that the city ever had; and his administration will be watched with much interest, not only by Socialists, but by men of all political faiths throughout the country.

ELECT DAYTON COMMISSIONER.

Dayton, Ohio.—Willard Barringer, Socialist, was elected a City Commissioner. Dayton has had a strong Socialist movement since the great flood two years ago, when the mismanagement of relief funds became a political scandal. The Socialists first started their aggressive political fight with this issue. Under the commission form of government Barringer has considerable responsibility as Commissioner. The population is 117,000.

HARRIS IS ELECTED.

Williamsport, Pa.—George K. Harris, Socialist, was elected City Commissioner on a non-partisan ticket, leading his nearest opponent by more than 200 votes. Harris is strong in the labor movement of Williamsport, a typical Pennsylvania manufacturing town, and was editor of the labor weekly here. He had the united support of the Socialist and labor element. He came within a very few votes of being elected two years ago.

GOOD VOTE IN VIRGINIA.

Lynchburg, Va.—Socialists polled good vote for all candidates in Campbell county. Steele, for House of Delegates, got more than 25 per cent of the total vote cast; H. L. Thompson, Socialist candidate for clerk of road board, elected by 10 majority.

RE-ELECT AT CLOQUET, MINN.

Cloquet, Minn.—Frank Yetka was re-elected Alderman from the Third Ward by an increased majority.

Adolph Lof failed of election in the Second ward by six votes. This is a mining and lumber town and Socialism is growing.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

Some comment has been created on the election of the reactionary McCall as Governor of Massachusetts, and the complete eclipse of the Progressive party everywhere, the standpat Republicans see a return to power in 1916. They claim they will be victorious because of dissatisfaction with the Democratic tariff, dissatisfaction of the German-Americans with the President's European policies, and disapproval, especially by the Roman Catholics, of the President's Mexican policy.

These are indeed flimsy arguments on which to elect a President to guard over the destinies of one hundred millions of people. In reply to the Republicans, President Wilson declares that he only wants the votes of Americans.

The 1916 campaign of the Socialist Party begins immediately, and in reply to the shallow pretensions of both the Republican and Democratic parties, it makes its appeal only to the workers of the land.

LET ALL THE WORKERS VOTE FOR SOCIALISM IN 1916!

PUSH PHILOSOPHY

By Lincoln Phifer

Suppose we make up our standing army exclusively of standpatters!

If we must kill, let us kill kings and officers, not our brother workers.

They brought on the war to prevent the spread of the red; and now look at the world!

Capitalism now wants the stork to get as busy as it has made the vulture.

Let us prepare by obeying the constitution and permitting all the workers to go armed.

The Walsh report suggests government ownership of coal mines. And yet you are afraid of Socialism. Dubb!

Only one month until the United States will again have a Socialist Congress.

The Walsh report recommends government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. And you said these things were impractical.

It would seem that American plutocrats believe in preparing to lick and roar Europe after she has exhausted herself in war.

And so John D. II. wants every employee to do his best this year. Looking out after the pennies for himself, just as usual.

If the election returns indicated a return of the voters to the Republican party, they also indicated a repudiation of Rootism.

Bulgaria prepared; and now she is in it. Belgium prepared and has got her. Servia prepared and is almost done for. Now they want to prepare the United States.

The so-called weaker sex is made to bear so many burdens put on her shoulders that men will not hear that she needs the ballot in order to pray them loose.

Having starved the children into deformity, the master class now promises them training that will make them real men, providing they will then go out to murder each other.

Thinking of the fun emperor and czar and king have been having in Europe in watching the slaughter of human game, and American capitalists have been left out of the sport. Let us "prepac" at once.

The wise American voter seems to be tiring of the roast he is getting in the Democratic gridiron, and so is preparing to flop into the Republican fire.

Two years ago they used to laugh at the idea of monopoly of the air. Try to put up a wireless today and you will discover that already it is an accomplished fact.

How very strange it is that the press always exaggerates the votes reported in favor of the reactionaries, and then, when interest has cooled, tells the truth in the back columns under small headings.

The logical thing for all workers who believe that the interest of the laborers and the capitalist is identical, to do is to join Rockefeller's union. He is merely capitalizing your own bone heads.

It will be noticed that the federal courts have set aside the Nebraska law making a 2-cent fare on railroads in that State. They have not set aside the verdict that put Quinlan, an innocent workingman, in the penitentiary.

The agents of the armament trust always manage to get into the press with a report of where Rev. Jackass from Jonesburg believes in preparedness, but never give the attitude of the millions of American workers and farmers.

We have no hereditary power in America, of course. But it happens that John Hierpont Morgan II. controls the means with which the war is being fought in Europe, while John D. Rockefeller Jr. rules Colorado just as the devil formerly did.

The fact that the press first reported the majority against woman suffrage in Pennsylvania at half a million and afterwards reduced it to 50,000 shows how honest advocates of bearded suffrage are and how reliable the capitalist press is.

MAX SHEROVER TO SPEND MONTH IN TOUR OF IOWA

Max Sherover and his wife, who started from New York last July on a transcontinental automobile lecture tour, left Chicago last Monday for Iowa, where he will speak for a month under the auspices of the State Secretary of the Board of Estimate, whose duties it is to make up the city's budget. I shall see that first consideration is given to public health; second, to public education, and third, to matters of the Common Council, Charles P. Steinmetz, the Yu-Ai-Kai, which the Japanese represent, is not at present anything like a powerful labor union in America, it is said. It has existed only a few years, its membership is small, and its financial strength is insignificant. All radicals are barred. Suzuki, one of the delegates, is not a workingman. There are three officers and 20 members of the council of the Yu-Ai-Kai, as the union is called. One of the advisors is a member of the House of Peers and also a councilor of the present ministry. Another is a former head of the prison bureau and another is the president of the National Railway Department of the government. In the council there are five university professors, three factory owners, two managers of factories, one engineer from the government tobacco monopoly, three school principals, a secretary of a poorhouse, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, a lawyer, a literary man, a viscount, and a deputy mayor of the Yu-Ai-Kai holds that the interests of labor and capital are identical. It is reported that among the speakers at the farewell meeting to the delegates was Baron Shibusawa, the Morgan of Japan.

The "independent" union of zinc miners formed in the Joplin district by politicians for trading purposes has practically gone out of business. The miners are flocking to the standard of the Western Federation by the hundreds, and according to union officials a solid organization is in prospect.

The labor forward movement that has been conducted in Springfield, Mass., during the past few months is reported as being a great success.

Nearly 4,000 new members have been enrolled in the various local unions, and the eight-hour day has been inaugurated in nearly all the large shops and factories.

While the Socialists succeeded in electing Mayor and President of the Common Council, the two most important city offices, they lost the remainder of the city ticket of property. As a Socialist, during the last 35 years, I can see with great joy the coming when the people of America will accept the principles of Socialism as a guidance in their governmental affairs.

While the Socialists succeeded in electing Mayor and President of the Common Council, the two most important city offices, they lost the remainder of the city ticket of property. As a Socialist, during the last 35 years, I can see with great joy the coming when the people of America will accept the principles of Socialism as a guidance in their governmental affairs.

MAX SHEROVER TO SPEND MONTH IN TOUR OF IOWA

Max Sherover and his wife, who started from New York last July on a transcontinental automobile lecture tour, left Chicago last Monday for Iowa, where he will speak for a month under the auspices of the State Secretary of the Board of Estimate, whose duties it is to make up the city's budget. I shall see that first consideration is given to public health; second, to public education, and third, to matters of the Common Council, Charles P. Steinmetz, the Yu-Ai-Kai, which the Japanese represent, is not at present anything like a powerful labor union in America, it is said. It has existed only a few years, its membership is small, and its financial strength is insignificant. All radicals are barred. Suzuki, one of the delegates, is not a workingman. There are three officers and 20 members of the council of the Yu-Ai-Kai, as the union is called. One of the advisors is a member of the House of Peers and also a councilor of the present ministry. Another is a former head of the prison bureau and another is the president of the National Railway Department of the government. In the council there are five university professors, three factory owners, two managers of factories, one engineer from the government tobacco monopoly, three school principals, a secretary of a poorhouse, a Y. M. C.

Financial Report, October 1915

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF

OCTOBER, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

NATIONAL DUES.

October

August Sept. Reg. Dual

Alabama 20.00

Arizona 15.00

Arkansas 9.25

California 22.05

Colorado 10.00

Connecticut 6.45

Delaware 11.00

District of Col. 13.50

Florida 10.00

Georgia 6.23

Idaho 16.50

Illinois 75.00

Indiana 36.50

Iowa 36.50

Kansas 56.60

Kentucky 25.00

Louisiana 15.00

Maine 8.40

Maryland 8.40

Massachusetts 6.80

Michigan 11.60

Minnesota 147.80

Mississippi 7.50

Missouri 75.00

Montana 56.90

Nebraska 26.95

Nevada 19.50

New Hampshire 28.00

New Jersey 121.50

New Mexico 10.00

New York 348.90

North Dakota 33.00

Ohio 18.20

Oklahoma 223.25

Oregon 64.75

Pennsylvania 406.15

Rhode Island 1.65

So. Carolina 1.50

Tennessee 6.00

Texas 2.55

Utah 10.00

Vermont 11.50

Virginia 12.35

Washington 145.25

West Virginia 6.00

Wisconsin 169.80

Wyoming 17.45

French Fed. 5.00

Letish Fed. 5.00

Ukrainian Fed. 8.00

Porto Rico 17.65

Members at Large 4.80

Total 1.00

Total for dues \$3,340.20

Supplies and Journals 306.56

American Socialist Subscriptions 127.87

On Lecture Course 1.295.80

Outstanding Accounts 59.22

Monthly Campaign Stamps 14.00

Headquarters Fund 6.40

Organization Fund 1.75

Party Contribution for American Socialist 60.21

American Socialist Advertising 118.15

Miscellaneous 53.36

Young People's Leader 15.00

Donation for Women's Work 50.00

Total Receipts \$6,554.42

Bank Balance Oct. 1. 789.00

Total Expenditures \$1,743.42

Expenditures 2.712.16

General Expenses 39.96

To Creditors 8,228.44

Miscellaneous Subs 5.95

WAGES (5 Weeks) \$144.30

Bertha Hale Brown 106.00

Carl D. Thompson 133.02

Daisy F. Carr 100.00

Florence C. Swan 95.00

Ralph Korngold 28.00

W. F. Kruse 90.00

Menor Speth 15.00

Sister Oberholser 4.00

Annie D. Rodgers 12.00

Celia Madden 15.00

Doris F. Allen 12.00

Elizabeth Service 12.00

J. L. Endean 140.00

Anna Campbell 70.00

A. M. Tufty 6.00

Extra Help 6.00

Florence M. Thompson 7.00

Total Expenditures \$1,215.73

Total Expenditures \$5,927.69

Bank Balance Nov. 1. 2,382.22

Total Expenditures \$7,142.42

The following accounts, opposite the respective account headings, represent the actual operating expenses of the National Office for the month of October, 1915. It is to be noted that the expense account, not fully represented in the above report of cash expenditures for the month, is at present not available. The balance in the amounts due our creditors is embodied in the heading "Liabilities."

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Supplies Purchased 10.00

Literature 1.00

Rental 215.00

Wages 2,382.22

Exchange 11.35

General Expense 3.75

Interest 317.39

Organization 66.00

Appropriations 66.00

EXECUTIVE DEPT.

WALTER LANFERSIEK, Secretary

National Executive Committee:

JAMES H. MAURER, 1355 N. 11th St.,

Reading, Pa. Executive Secretary of the Executive Committee.

ADOLPH GERMER, Mount Olive, Ill.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., New

YORK, N. J.

EMIL SEIDEL, 1154 Twentieth St., Mil

waukee, Wis.

ARTHUR LE SUEUR, Fort Scott, Kan.

Address all communications to The Socialist Party, 803 West Madison St., Chicago.

Address all mail to departments and not to individuals.

Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

Telephone 29.18

Executive Committee 80.60

Press 9.80

Light 2.30

American Socialist Lecture Course

Exhibits 910.11

Young People's Supplies Purchased

Information Department 1.23

Literature Department 1.23

Young People's Department 11.54

Total 36,354.73

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Discount 31.28

Monthly Campaign Stamps 14.00

American Socialist Advertising 250.16

Information Department 1.23

Young People's Department 11.54

Total 36,354.73

ASSETS.

Organization Fund (Unexpended) \$736.45

National Office Fund Balance 479.25

Petty Cash Fund 50.00

Banking Accounts (Misc.) 3,000.00

Library 324.43

Furniture and Fixtures 6,309.43

Postage on Hand 9.61

Telephone 17.50

Universal Trading & Supply Co. 45.00

Socialist and Labor Star 100.00

Social Democratic Publishing Co. 147.84

Federation of American Socialist 11.41

Young People's Fund 11.35

Jewish Labor World 33.18

County Office Socialist Party 8.82

Green Ameringer 6.95

T. J. H. Maurer 1.75

W. F. Kruse 1.50

J. H. Maurer 1.50

W. F. Kruse 1.50

J. H. Maurer 1.50

Total 348.45

LIABILITIES.

Committeemen and Lecturers

Geo. H. Goebel 26.00

Kate Richard O'Hare 54.10

Albertine Lehman 112.60

Adolph Germer 36.00

Morris Hilquist 14.00

Wm. Barnard 150.00

Wm. H. Hogan 8.82

J. Quella Twining 100.00

Total 2,512.80

APPROPRIATIONS.

Pennsylvania 22nd C. D. \$100.00

North Dakota 8th C. D. 150.00

State Comm. of New Jersey 100.00

State Comm. of Pennsylvania 122.00

State Comm. of Alabama 15.00

Total 490.00

SUNDAY CREDITS.

West Virginia Free Speech Fund \$6.96

Note Payable 2,512.80

Fund for Russian Political Prisoners 20.00

Fund for Chinese 40.00

Berton Hobart Paper Co. 90.81

European War Relief Fund 34.50

Scott, Foresman & Co. 1.90

Stern and Sons 1.75

Lincoln Pfifer 10.00

Kogan Printing Co. 2,000.00

Proposed by Wm. B. Enid, III

Outstanding Credits 187

